

Persons wishing to be served with the *Telegraph* will have their names and addresses at our office, where notices of omissions and desired changes should be left. Hour of publication three o'clock, p. m. Advertisements must be sent in by twelve o'clock, m.

The merchants and business men of Washington are assured that we shall make no untrue representations respecting our circulation, &c., to induce them to patronize us; but we can now say to them that it is a good and profitable medium through which to present their advertisements to the public. We tender our hearty thanks to those who have already given us their encouragement and aid.

COMMODORE JONES.

We have read with some care a pamphlet published by Com. Jones, containing the opinion of certain gentlemen learned in the law, wherein the grounds of error in the judgment of the recent court-martial by which he was tried are fully set forth, and are happy to find the result here arrived at coincides with our own preconceived views of the case.

The sentence must strike every unprejudiced mind as a result altogether anomalous, and variant to the clearest principles of justice. To arraign a man for murder, (to use an illustration,) and, when his witnesses have been examined and his proof gone through with, to solemnly pronounce a verdict of robbery, what is this—putting out of view the injustice of the procedure and its serious consequences—but a legal farce?

We pause not to inquire as to the probable guilt of the party on charges informally preferred—for such we esteem a judgment of facts not alleged—as if in apprehension of their being successfully repelled. We regard not a verdict which has, as it were, been thrust in the place of the charge in order of time, and is thus brought in, somewhat as an adroit advocate does his evidence, which, when ruled out by the court, is forced on the jury in the shape of an argument! The formal, studied charge, was negatived; and we have charity enough to believe that the informal, unexpected one, could, with proper opportunity, have been as easily demolished.

But we have no intention to enter on a general criticism of this verdict, for which we have neither the time nor the ability. We would simply notice what we conceive to be the principal point of interest: we mean the alleged improper use of public money. How improper, we ask, and in what sense used? Has there been a loss to the Government? Has there been any charge of wrong against its Treasury, or unfaithfulness in the disbursement of its money? None. Was, then, the fund so sacred in the eye of the Court, that it could not even be touched by the officer who levied, secured, and held it? It was public money, undoubtedly, because not private; but it was not such public money as came within the provisions of the law relative to the public agents. It was not to be accounted for to the Treasury of the United States, but to the President. No positive enactment could, therefore, be violated in handling it.

The *Portland Oregonian* says, that since the passage of the land bill a large majority of the farmers in the Territory were making preparations to put up good substantial houses and barns, and extend their fields and operations in the various branches of agriculture. The Hon. R. M. McLane.—This gentleman declines being a candidate to represent the Baltimore district in the next Congress. This will be regretted by many. Mr. M. is an able and faithful representative, and a true gentleman.

EMANCIPATION CONVENTION IN KENTUCKY.—There will probably be no Emancipation Convention, notwithstanding the call for that purpose by Cassius M. Clay, Hon. Humphrey Marshall, and others. It is stated that Mr. C. M. Clay was to make a speech at Frankfort yesterday.

The Warrenton (Va.) *Republican* is edited by Dr. BELL, a writer of rare sprightliness and excellence.

POINT OF ROCKS BRIDGE.—We learn from the Lynchburg (Va.) *Chronicle*, that the construction of this much-desired bridge is progressing finely. It is an improvement of great importance to the adjacent counties of Maryland and Virginia, and will result, in no small degree, to the benefit of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

It is also proposed to make a plank road from this bridge, clear through Loudoun county, to the Manassas Gap railroad.

The Richmond *Examiner* declares that the Whig party in the House of Delegates is "perfectly rotten," and its own party "full of traitors." [Rich. Repub.]

"True, oh King!"

THREE-CENT PIECES.—The following statement will show how easily change can be made with them: for payment of three, six, five, and ten cents the existing and proposed silver coins would naturally be used. For nine cents give three three-cent coins; for eight cents, a five and three; for one cent give two three and three; or give a dime and take three three.

ANTI-RENTISM.—The anti-renters of the State of New York have been holding a Convention at Albany, in which six or seven counties have been represented. Their movements and policy seem to be based not only on the "vote yourself a farm" principle, but on that of "vote yourself somebody else's farm," which, in this age of progress, appears to be a very expeditious and comfortable way of getting on in the world.

This is curious enough, but, superadded to the curiosity, is the list of the names of the most prominent who figured in the convention, to wit: Messrs. Slingerland, Tarbox, Spaw, Wigby, Peter Finkle, Frinky, and Doylas. These names seem to be appropriate to the object in view, and we have no doubt the convention had a good time of it.—*Pennsylvaniaian*.

It is pleasing to observe the good feeling which follows the veteran editor of the Washington *Union*, Thomas Ritchie, into his retirement. Friend and foe unite in according to him the qualifications of an accomplished scholar and high-minded gentleman.—*Pennsylvaniaian*.

YANKEE CLOCKS.—Mr. Jerome, of Connecticut, is now manufacturing clocks, which he sells at sixty cents each at wholesale, and one dollar at retail. He warrants them to keep good time. The works are all made of brass.

FLOOD BY THE CANAL.—It is stated that, during the first three weeks of the present month, 50,000 barrels of flour have descended the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to Georgetown.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC GROUNDS IN WASHINGTON.

We understand that the President has adopted Mr. Downing's plan for improving the Mall between the Capitol and the Potomac, and that the work is soon to be commenced. We had the pleasure of examining this plan whilst it remained in the Library of Congress during the last session of that body. It is designed upon the English system of landscape gardening, which we think is the best system. The drives are mostly of the serpentine character, and the spaces between them laid off into hills and dales, beautified with groups of trees and clumps of shrubbery, so arranged as to prevent a person, whilst driving over these winding roads, from measuring with his eye the actual extent of the grounds, but leaving him to suppose that he is passing over and around a beautiful park of great extent, whilst, in reality, the actual dimensions will be quite limited.

CANNOT READ AND WRITE.—According to tables made out from the schedules of the assistant marshals, there are, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, nearly eighty-three thousand white persons over the age of twenty-one who cannot read and write.

Upon inquiry we find that the above information was not obtained from the Census office in Washington. It may, however, have been procured from the marshal of Virginia, and may be true. Yet we will hope not. If it be false, great injustice is done a noble State, around which our affections gather; if true, the convention, at present in session at Richmond should disregard all other subjects, until the provision shall be made to educate every child within the Old Dominion. All her glory must fall before such an array of facts as is here made.

NOT A PROMISING SON.—In Philadelphia, yesterday, the *Evening Bulletin* tells us, a young man, the son of a highly respectable citizen, laboring under a violent attack of mania, went into the Girard Bank with a check for \$20,000, and demanded its payment. They got rid of him there, when he went into a store and seized the key of a fire-proof. Officers were called in. He fought the officers and several citizens desperately, and was with difficulty mastered. His loud screams collected a large mob. The unfortunate young man was finally taken to the Marshall's office, and properly cared for.

Good.—We have read with much pleasure an extract from the Charleston (Va.) *Free Press*, stating that the widow of the late Capt. George North, of that county, has received, through the agency of John S. Gallaher, jr., of this city, eighteen hundred dollars, being pay due her for services rendered by her husband in the war of the Revolution. She will receive three hundred dollars every six months the balance of her life.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Expressly for this paper.

BALTIMORE, March 29—2 p. m.

The Baltimore market is unchanged. In New York, to-day, governmental stocks firmer, and had advanced a quarter.

Flour and grain are unchanged, and cotton steady.

The Canada's newspaper mail has failed to arrive at New York. The letter mail has arrived.

Baring's circular quotes Maryland 6's at 88 to 89. Manila hemp is much wanted at London.

Execution of Captain French.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Captain French has been executed near Durango, in Texas, for the double crime of murder and robbery.

SAVANNAH, March 27.—Cotton has declined a quarter.

NORFOLK, March 29.—The ship Robena will be saved. All the water is now pumped out, and she is only waiting a high tide and favorable wind to get off.

WHEELING, March 29.—The river has six feet water in the channel.

ANOTHER GREAT CHRYSEAS.—New Orleans dates of the 23d state that a frightful crevasse has broken out all along the river, and that great destruction of property was apprehended.

ITEMS AND ATOMS.

Washington.

THE POLICE RETURNS for yesterday morning showed that "Squire Smith had sent Henry Fitz, a poor, drunken, bruised, battered, and dejected creature, to the workhouse for ninety days; and imposed a fine of \$15 costs on each of the following disorderlies, viz: Adeline Jackson, Hanson Dorsey, and Margaret Jackson. These persons were arrested by officers Handy and Boss. Officer Davis took the first-named person to his coveted refuge.

BENJAMIN YOUNG, well known in this community, who had been missing for a few weeks, was this morning found in the river, near the Long Bridge, having been no doubt accidentally drowned. He was formerly wealthy, but always of eccentric character and habits.

A HORRID INTERRUPTION.—A member of the Leiden-Krantz, a splendid musical society of Germans, from Baltimore, while serenading some ladies last night, were interrupted by the police, and commanded to desist, which they did; but they who were listening to the delightful music became very indignant. We have suppressed some acrimonious complaints, under the conviction that the officers were desirous of performing their duty, and had only misapprehended what it was in this instance. If there are, indeed, laws for silencing such music, the law-makers have been fit for all the crimes enumerated by that fine moralist, Iago, as the characteristics of men who have no music in their souls.

PANORAMA OF THE NILE.—We witnessed this exhibition at Odd Fellows' Hall, a night or two ago, and were much interested. The moving picture is painted as a transparency, and has a beautiful effect, except in a few of the scenes, where the canvases have been somewhat injured. If possible this should be repaired. Many of the pictures are excellent, both in design and coloring, and transport the spectator, like a charm, to that strange eastern land, hallowed by Scriptural associations. As the Panorama glides before us Mr. Gliddon explains the scenery in a pleasing, natural manner. He resided for many years in Egypt.

The walls of the hall are hung round with paintings, illustrative of the Nile; and mummies, with other curiosities, are displayed on a large table. All these are described by Mr. Gliddon, who furnishes most interesting information.

We are glad to see this exhibition well attended, and would advise our friends not to let it pass unobserved.

QUITE A PITY.—A highly educated and talented man, not more than thirty-five years old, went to "Squire Donn" a day or two ago, and was at his own request committed to the workhouse as a vagrant. He wished, he said, "to be where he could get no liquor."

SUCCESS TO THE BROWNS!—We learn from today's *Republic* that on Monday next the work of tearing down the Messrs. Brown's present hotel buildings will be commenced, preliminary to the erection of the magnificent new hotel, which will be an ornament to Pennsylvania avenue, and to the city generally.

FOR THE GREAT FAIR.—We learn that our respected fellow-townsmen, John Purdy, will leave Washington on Monday next on his way to the World's Fair and other interesting places. We wish him a pleasant voyage and safe return.

FEMALE COURAGE.—A few nights since, at a late hour, an old lady in this city discovering a rogue in the act of entering her house by the window, fired a pistol at him, whereupon the intruder fled in haste, carrying with him, it is supposed, a few shot in his body.—*Republic* of this morning.

We are glad to hear that he carried the shot away with him, and did not leave them and his body on the premises; for even a rogue's body, riddled with shot, is an ill-looking piece of furniture in a house. Had the fellow been killed, the police who let the man get in the window should be tried for manslaughter, or else the Councils or Government that failed to make the police strong enough to catch all manner of rascals. We would try and convict somebody, and save the courageous old lady. It is said, however, that fastenings to one's windows are very serviceable.

THE CENTRE MARKET looked fine this morning. Fish, flesh, fowl, and vegetables were abundant, and all things considered, at very fair prices.

FIRE.—A barn, the property of Mrs. Isherwood, near the first toll-gate on the Baltimore road, was destroyed by fire at about nine o'clock last night, with a few tons of hay. The loss of Mrs. I. is probably from \$200 to \$300.

PROFESSOR PAGE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC LOCOMOTIVE, we understand, made a preliminary trial the day before yesterday, on our railroad, for the purpose of testing the best mode of attaching the battery, which seems to be a difficult point, owing to the jostling and oscillations of the locomotive. It was run out over two miles, and the best speed on a straight track was ten miles an hour. The locomotive weighs ten and a half tons, and has five-foot drivers, with two-foot stroke. It looks exactly like a passenger car.—*Not. Int. of this morning*.

MESSES. EDITORS: I perceive, by to-day's paper, that some rather harsh remarks (as I deem them) are made relative to the circulation of small notes; and I believe not from the great mass or business portion of the community, for they have felt for months past the greatest inconvenience from the scarcity of smaller change than one dollar. And this circumstance led the citizens, as I am informed, to petition the house of Scholten, Withers & Co. to issue notes of a less denomination than one dollar. They having declined, some others perfectly responsible, having concluded to issue said notes, seem to have brought down the ire of another portion of the community upon them, who declare these notes to be a nuisance. If those who denounce them will only furnish the business community with silver change, I am firmly of the opinion that they will see no more paper halves and quarters. But it must be borne in mind that merchants have to pay from two and a half to three per cent. to obtain silver, or do less business; and some portion of the community would rather that state of things would continue to exist, because they are benefited thereby; and no marvel that they do not approve of small notes. The truth of the matter is, that experience has taught the wise man who has paid any attention to the matter, that small notes will not be circulated; but if that is not abundant, something else will fill the vacuum.

The great hue and cry about gold some years ago led the banks of our city and those of other cities to suspend specie payments, (and they were as sound as before,) yet, during that period, no one of our citizens, as far as I have known, was loser to the amount of one cent. And notwithstanding Congress passed a law that no corporation should issue a smaller denomination than ten dollars, yet I have been informed that some of them were the first to break it, by passing one dollar notes. And what is most singular, the very persons who were instrumental in making the law referred to, recognised the issue of small notes in the States and Territories where they lived. Many men's minds have changed on that subject; and it is no more reproachable in any individual or company to issue halves and quarters than one dollar notes. It would have been well, perhaps, if the Grand Jury had brought the subject up, and tried the corporation officers of Georgetown and Alexandria, who did, after the passage of the law of Congress referred to, issue one dollar notes. I would say, in conclusion, that what can't be cured should be endured; either provide your silver, or take small notes. For myself I prefer silver as change, but have no objection to take responsible paper when I cannot obtain it.

S. J. R.

MESSES. EDITORS: It was with regret that I learned, in the course of yesterday, that a respectable resident of this city had made an effort to circulate twenty-five cent "ship-laps" in our Centre market. He went so far as to make a purchase of a poor, hard-working, honest woman, and when he offered the rag, and it was deemed, as was told to it, was all the money he had, and unless she took it he could not pay her. The poor woman was compelled to take it, for her property had been bought and removed from her bench. I hope our worthy market master will see that poor honest market people will not be trifled with hereafter, and that he will enforce the law in every such case. More again.

CITIZEN.

Georgetown.

It is our desire to procure all the news of Georgetown up to eleven o'clock, and to circulate the *Telegraph* there between two and four, p. m. Mr. J. R. ATWELL will solicit the names of persons wishing to be served, will receive communications and advertisements, and will procure news for us. We will be thankful for any facilities afforded him.

DEATHS.

Died, in Prince George's county, Md., on the 25th inst., GEORGE HUNTER, esq., in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

During the late war with England, he held a commission in the service of his native State, and was frequently called into active service. Cherishing a strong attachment for the institutions of his country, he was fond of recounting, with the enthusiasm of an old soldier, the stirring scenes of that period, many of which had fallen within the sphere of his own observation. In later life, he filled, for many years, the office of assessor with credit to himself and usefulness to the public. In the various relations which he sustained to society and his family, as citizen, magistrate, husband, and father, he was noted for the propriety, urbanity, and dignity of his manners, but above all, for his unflinching integrity and good faith. The latter was his most distinguishing characteristic; he was slow to enter upon an engagement, but his word once given, no man was known him to flinch from the performance. His word was his bond, and so long as his memory lasts his name will be associated with whatever is upright and honorable in the transactions of life. He has left a numerous and highly respectable family, with a wide circle of friends to mourn his loss.

In New Orleans, on the 12th of March, JAMES W. DORRITY, a highly respectable and esteemed merchant of St. Louis, Missouri, aged thirty-five years.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.—This church will be open on the approaching Sabbath for religious worship, morning and evening.

NOTICE.—By Divine permission, the Rev. JAMES W. DORRITY will preach in the Wesleyan Church (on the bath) morning, at eleven o'clock, and in the Forestry at half-past seven o'clock, p. m.

LECTURE.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the delivery of the second of the series, in reply to the query: "Why are you a Unitarian?" was postponed (to-morrow) Sabbath evening, at half-past seven o'clock, (D. V.) at St. Paul's English Church, corner H and Eleventh streets.

NINTH ST. M. P. CHURCH.—The seventh Lecture in the course on the Salts of the Old Testament, which was postponed from last Sabbath, will be delivered on to-morrow evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Subject: *Moses*. The public are invited.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will meet at the Smithsonian Institution this afternoon, at four o'clock. Mr. RICHARDS will continue his remarks on School Government. The public is invited to attend.

O. C. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

HOUSE WANTED.

A small and neat house, at a hundred or a hundred and twenty dollars a year; or part of a larger house; or anywhere between Sixth and Tenth streets, and Avenue and L or M. Would buy a small new tenement if payments could be made in instalments for a few years. A. B. C. at this office will be attended to.

PIANOS.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS always on hand, for sale and to rent on moderate terms, at the Piano Store, on 12th street, above V street.

A Cabinet Piano of six octaves for sale.

F. C. REICHENBACH.

NEW STORE—Clocks and Watches.

C. LEMAY, Clock and Watch-maker, Seventh Street, opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall, keeps on hand CLOCKS and WATCHES of every description. Having made arrangements with his son in New York, he is prepared to sell all articles in his line cheaper than can be obtained at any other place in this city.

He is repairing in the best manner, and on the most moderate terms.

Just arrived—JEWELRY and WATCHES of all kinds.

mar 29—65m

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1861.	Sun	Sun	Moon's Phase.
MARCH.	Rises.	Sets.	
24, Monday.	6-09	6-18	
25, Tuesday.	5-56	6-10	
26, Wednesday.	5-47	6-17	New Moon, 2 P. M.
27, Thursday.	5-39	6-28	1st Qr., 10 8 37 A. M.
28, Friday.	5-34	6-39	Full Moon, 10 17 1 A. M.
29, Saturday.	5-30	6-50	Last Qr., 9 24 3 A. M.
30, Sunday.	5-27	6-21	

MONEY AND STOCK MARKET.

Corrected for the American Telegraph, March 29th.

DISCOUNT ON CURRENT BANK NOTES.

Place.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Maine.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
N. Hamp.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
N. York.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Mass.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
R. Island.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Conn.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
N. Y. City.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
N. Y. State.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
New Jersey.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Delaware.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Philadelp.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pennsylvania.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Maryland.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Ala. & Geo. to Cor.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

Specie.

Place.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Am. half-dollars.	100	100	100
1000.	100	100	100
Spanish dollars.	100	100	100
Five francs.	100	100	100

STOCKS.

Virginia State stock	100	@ 101
Virginia Guaranteed Canal Bonds	101	@ 101
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Pref'd Bonds	88	@ 89
St. Louis & P. Cent. Bonds	95	@ 95
Cincinnati Bonds	98	@ 100
Texas Notes	40	@ 45
Texas Eight Per Cent. Bonds	40	@ 55
Reading Railroad Bonds of 1860	83	@ 84
Do do 1870	87	@ 87
Washington City Stock, quarterly	101	@ 102
Do do (6 months)	100	and int.
Georgetown Corporation Stock	100	
Alexandria Corporation Stock	100	
Bank of the Metropolis	102	@ 105
Bank of Washington	75	@ 75
Land Warrants, 160 acres	135	@ 140
Do do 40 acres	40	@ 42